

PROJECT 10073 RECORD

1. DATE - TIME GROUP 15 May 54 16/0622Z	2. LOCATION Salinas, California
3. SOURCE military (pilots)	10. CONCLUSION WAS ASTRONOMICAL : METEOR Reported on Newscast as definitely being a Fireball Meteor. (Lowell Thomas 17 May 54)
4. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one	
5. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 5 seconds	11. BRIEF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS Bright green meteor like object greenish tail. Descending east to west. No sound. Exploded and disappeared.
6. TYPE OF OBSERVATION air visual	
7. COURSE West	
8. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
9. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

FORM
FTD SEP 63 0-329 (TDE) Previous editions of this form may be used.

15 NOV 54 161082Z SALINAS, CALIF

18

Multi

called 1205+

0722Z 4 PT

1212Z

RT

Handwritten

1. ATIC 45
2. Atta
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17

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JUPRN A169

CC JEDEN JEDMP JEPFF JEPHO JESRO 555

BC JUPRN 4734

16 2302Z

FM COMDR MARCH FLT SV CEN MARCH AFB CALIF —

TO JEDEN/COMDR ADC ENT AFB COLO

JEDMP/COMDR ATIC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OHIO —

JEPHO/DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE HQ USAF WASHDC

JEPFF/COMDR MATS ANDREWS AFB WASHDC

JESRO/COMDR ORLANDO AFB FLA

/UNCLASSIFIED/UFOB

1. BRIGHT GREEN METEOROID LIKE OBJECT

A. NO SIZE

B. BRIGHT GREEN

C. NO NUMBER

D. NO FORM

E. TRAVELS FROM EAST TO WEST AT DESCENDING PATH

20. 20 MILES SOUTH OF SALINAS AT 5000 FEET AT 2220P 27 DEGREES

RELATIVE TO AIRCRAFT

F. LONG GREENISH TAIL

G. LONG SCOUR

H. DESCENDING EAST TO WEST

I. BRIGHT LIGHT

J. AIRCRAFT 373 DEGREES RELATIVE MAGNETIC BEARING FROM AIRCRAFT

OVERLAP SOUND

2. DESCENDING EAST TO WEST

A. NIGHT LIGHT

B. AIRCRAFT 275 DEGREES RELATIVE MAGNETIC BEARING FROM AIRCRAFT

C. NONE GIVEN

D. DESCENDING STRAIGHT PATH AND EXPLODED AND DISAPPEARED

E. UNCLAS

F. 5 SECONDS

G. VISUAL

H. AIR VISUAL

I. NONE

C. 52s AF44-5434s 2222 FEET 135 DEGREES MAGNETIC 24KNOTS LONG BEACH
CALIF.

4. 15 MAY 1954

A. 1000Z

B. NIGHT

5. 20 MILES SOUTH SALINAS OR 121.25W 36.34N

C. MILITARY THOMPSON LT. COL AF GROUP OPERATIONS OFFICER

ANDERSON R. L. MAJOR AF PILOT

BACON R. J. LT AF PILOT

7. OVER NY. FULL MOON ABOVE UNDER HAZE SEEN BY ALL

3 PILOTS

E. 6,000 FT 30 DEGREES AT 10

12,000 FT 150 DEGREES AT 10

18,000 FT 30 DEGREES AT 20

22,000 FT 50 DEGREES AT 25

30,000 FT 120 DEGREES AT 20

C. CLEAR

D. 10 MILES

6/1 572 MAY JUPRM

FINAL GALLEY PROOF

Galley 41—THE WORLD OF FLYING SAUCERS

observed to follow an erratic course, produced probably by the irregular shape of the meteoric body; some fireballs have been reported to change course after exploding.

The original entrance velocity, angle of entry, size, and chemical structure all influence the shape of a meteor's path and its time of survival. The apparent angle of descent as seen by the observer depends on the distance and the direction the object is moving relative to the observer. When the meteor travels parallel to the observer's line of sight, it seems much slower than when it passes the line of sight at right angles. The greater the distance between the observer and the meteor, the slower its apparent motion [13].

Some meteors move very slowly; traveling at an almost leisurely rate, they soar through the sky on a long, level path almost parallel with the earth. The slow fireballs in the great meteor procession of 1913 maintained a horizontal course over a distance of several thousand miles, from western Canada to Brazil [14].

Astronomical records show that the green meteors are usually slow. Some 230 persons reported to the Meteoritics Society that on November 28, 1953, at 6:30 P.M., a fireball moved slowly through the sky from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania. Described as blue-white-green, changing to orange-yellow-red, it was huge, disk-shaped, and vanished silently without depositing fragments [1, p. 273]. On May 15, 1954, at 11:22 P.M., more than 100 persons observed (and reported) a slow-moving fireball, blue-green changing to red, of luminosity so great that it woke sleeping people. Toward the end of its course it seemed to stop, spiraled a couple of times, and then simply vanished without leaving fragments [8, p. 336].

To summarize: Meteors can travel at low velocities and in apparently horizontal paths.

15 May, 1954
Rocky Mountain States

Methods and Results

The American Meteoritics Society, whose members specialize in the study of meteors and meteorites, for years have collected reports of such phenomena. From a large enough number of good descriptions of a given meteor, astronomers can analyze the data mathematically and determine the meteor's radiant—the point in the heavens from which it seems to come. The meteor is then identified by its radiant and given an AMS number. The data were published in *Meteoritics*, the journal of the society, and thus made available for future research.

The records of the society for the years 1950 to 1955 list dozens of fireballs, many of them green, that were somehow overlooked by saucer enthusiasts. On August 11, 1950, during the maximum of the Perseid shower, a blue-green fireball (AMS 2336) apparently oval- or cigar-shaped, appeared over Washington, Oregon, and Idaho at 7:40 P.M. and was reported by more than 100 witnesses. So brilliant that it showed a noticeable disk, it flew in a horizontal path, silently broke into three pieces, and disappeared [8, p. 379].

September 20, the same year, was a big day for meteors. At 1:35 A.M. a giant fireball (AMS 2326) roared over southeastern Illinois from north to south leaving a luminous train visible in five states and illuminating the sky and countryside from St. Louis to Louisville and from Memphis to Knoxville. The final detonation, over western Kentucky, was heard over an area 1000 miles square and shook buildings from Paducah to Memphis. Fragments showered down over a forty-five mile area, struck two buildings, and penetrated one roof. About fifty pounds of meteorite fragments were recovered. (See *Comet*, *Vol. 1*, p. 115, and *Vol. 2*, p. 115.)

Map 22. - The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River.